How wondrous, how universal is the fame of Shakspere! Generation after generation is entranced by his genius. Nation after nation rejoices in celebrating his orks. In the universal tribute of adoration, the gay Frenchman, the volatile Greek, the impassioned Italian the enthusiastic German, all unite with those who speak that tongue which he has tortured into such canning shapes to dress the wild, fantastic, beautiful children of his breis. But in no land, not even in his own, is he so deeply loved and so deeply reverenced by so large a number as in America. This doubtless arises from the more general education, and consequently more general appreciation; and it finds confirmation in the fact that no matter how attractive may be the novelties produced here. Shakspere's master-pieces, repeated again and again, again and again attract audiences which no other plays can bring together. This is, after all, the test of the true brilliant. Three centuries have now passed by since these beautiful creations rose from the rich fountains of his heart. From that inexhau-tible source he drew his conceptious; but so clearly and vividly were they drawn that they emerged as living images. And there has not been since his day a single writer of eminence who has not gone to that spring for inspiration and carried some of the divine waters away. If pictures of horror, or of ambition, or of love are sought for, it is to his page all turn. It is simply because Nature handed to him the pencil with which he painted the human heart. He mingled among men, and with keen and searching eye read character in every walk and grade. He throws himse f into the souls of all he delineates, and makes them speak and set like nature. It is this bringing out of every month the very words which each would have spoken, that constitutes his great and everenduring attraction. For the human heart, though it may in different lands wear different dress, is neath in every land the same. Hence on the Missis sippi or the Ganges as on the Aven, in the forest as in the bondoir, all men fall down and worship the beau tiful images of Shakspere. Tthe study may be the home of other great masters, but Shakspere's dwelling is the stage. The theater is his temple, himself as his field. "To Shakspere," as has been said by one of his truest lovers, "the Promethean e maker of men and women, earthly molded i kindled into life with fire from heaven, give "a stage and actors;" give men and women to personate men and women, and give three thousand men and women to throng and look and listen, thrill and weep, suspended in one breathleseness. Those who love him, then, and have been made wiser and merrier and better by his thoughts and fancies and humanities, should deem it no desceration to attend the temple he has chosen, but should rather crowd his altars and encourage those who make an effort, however imperfectly, to keep lighted the sacred fires. It is only by doing so that art can be festered, or that the public can hope for or justly claim high excellence in the artists and clothing

Last night, at least, the Broadway had no reason to complain. The house was densely crowded, and the boxes were made gay and brilliant by the presence of hosts of as fair judges as actor need wish to be tried by and made happy even in being condemned. Mr. Davenport came forth for the second time to the Shakspereian temple, and made hazard of the casket under which lay the picture of the villain king, the ruffian Richard. From what we had seen of Mr. Davenport in the Dane, we had intended to follow his personations no further, as it is not pleasant always to play the executioner, and our hand had grown weary of wielding the critic axe. But in our half-hesitating experiment of last night we experienced a most pleasing surprise. Mr. Davenport is infinitely more qualified for Richard than for Hamlet, for which indeed he is hardly qualified at all. The lack of fire and deficiency of power which we pointed out as his chief defects are more apparent when his face is in repose, and when he moves about the stage without being stirred by any active impulse. But Richard's face is ever swept with such recurring gusts of passion, and his brain worked with such cunning plot, and his body torn by such flerce and varying furies, that Mr. Davenport is never allowed to descend to that point at which he becomes tame and inanimate. He not to muse and dream and think aloud, as in Ham-When Richard, rushing on the stage, at once breaks into a burst of passion, Mr. Davenport's face and attitude powerfully represent the workings of these helish fiends of ambition, shame and revenge on his fellows for his deformity, which riot at Richard's heart, and he casts on the audience a fit shadow of the villain King. Nor is there anything in Mr. Davenport's conception of Richard's physical attributes to break the illusion. It is true, the bearing is still somewhat too graceful. But the hunch and the halting gait, which by many actors had been haid aside with gay disdain of text and history, exchanged for a symmetry of form and mejesty of mien, that gave the lie with a p palpableness to every word they uttered, were in Mr. Davenport's personation faithfully and creditably preserved. There was that too in his stealthy movem and watchfulness of eye which conveyed a most correct idea of Richard's infernal hypocrisy. But the unbending cruelty and military provess were not pic-tured with the savage ferocity of the character. Were Mr. Davenport to assume a little more of ungainliness of person, and throw a stronger dash of devil over his face, he would be, as far as personnél is concerned, the best representative of Richard upon the stage. When he begins to speak, his lack of physical power

becomes apparent. We trust he may repair this constitutional weakness by redoubling his efforts to im part more spirit to his delivery. Occasionally he speaks with unction and animation, but unless it is sustained throughout with unbroken energy and the vehemence of utterance suited to the vehemence of sentiment, occasional efforts fail to reach the mind where the attention has been impaired by previous weakness, and the unity is thus lost. For instance when, after cursing the foul load of deformity he car-

'Why then to me this restless world's but hell Tilt this misshapen trunk's acriting head Be circled in a glorious diadem."

the vehement utterance should realize the diabolic spirit of vengeance which is devouring his heart, and which will be quenched by nothing less than the possession of the crown. But all that the audience pe ceives is that he loathes himself, and would shake off the deformity which maddens him. It is not made to see the spirit of hellish hatred to man and unfaltering ambition which the sense of deformity arouses, while the intention of Shakspere was, to our fancy, to sustain and lead on the interest of the audience by awaken ing a curiosity to see how this malignant flend would carry out his designs upon the crown. We miss, too, the exulting ferocity which should mark every tone and look on the climbing of the first step of the ladder by the murder of the King. With Henry's blood dripping from his sword, Richard, with all his cold-hearted selfpossession, is still flushed, as is always the case with the interioration of the murderous revel. But Mr. Dav. enport faired to clothe the scene with those features o wild exultation which belong to it, and shaded too much this bold outline in the picture. When in the second act he again dwells with a demon sulkiness on his deformity, Mr. Davenport is again too tame, and the bitter irony with which he sums up

"And am I then a man to be beloved!
Oh, monstrone thought! more vain than my ambition." is so faintly expressed that the keen edge of Richard's intellect which such a reflection displays is wholly softened down. But if Mr. Davenport did not startle his audience by bold strokes of power, he excited welldeserved admiration by the representation of those scenes in which dissimulation and hypocrisy are ex-hibited. The wooing of Lady Anne was an exquisite piece of acting; and his exultation in the diabolical skill with which he waged and won his suit, was most

keenly and faithfully depicted. On the meeting with the Queen and Duchess another opportunity was af-forded for the display of the same powers; and his counterfeited tears and treacherous play of eye, and oily unctuousness of manner and the assume i sanctity with which he speaks to the Queen's blessing, Amen," would have done honor to the most consummate Jesuit of the day. Mr Davenport looks with perfect correctness more and more restless and excited in the eagerness to hurry over every obstacle to his ambitious will, but amid all the excitement he preserves the iron mask of dissemblance. In the scene with Buckingham, when, his services being se cured, the devil breaks forth with uproarious joy, Mr. Davemport did not strive in vain to deliver with power

and possion the celebrated passage,
"Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on!"
The audience felt and rewarded the effort. In the ol villainy with which Richard throws off Lady Anne, Mr. Davenport gives a perfect idea of his cruel heartlessness; as he does also of his snakish artfulness in accepting with frequent hesitation and -humil-

ity, the proffered crown. But Mr. Davesport's real triumph was in the scene while Tirrel is in the tower murdering the babes. In the rendering of the beautiful passage in which, subdued for a moment by the scene and silence around and the feeling of the fell deed that was going on inside, he softens, while the thought of how horridly history will bereafter picture him, and that at that moment these was not a hand on earth to drop a flower upon his grave, stole remorsefully over his conscience, there was a thrilling pathos in Mr. Davenport's air and voice and look which clothed the picture with a beautiful poesy and deeply stirred the audience's heart.

On the whole we think Mr. Davenport's personation of Richard the HId, though it contains some blemishes, is still full of many beauties, which justly entitle his very noble effort to the gratitude of every true lover of Shakespere.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FRIDAY, May 18-Ald. Bankite, President, in the

chair.

Petitions referred—Of Treadwell, Acker & Co. and of others against the use of Castle Garden and But tery as a landing-place for immigrants.

Castle Garden—By. Ald. Brows:

Whereas, It being been repeated that H. K. Conklin, the lesses of Castle Garden, having transferred the said least to the Commissioners of Emigration without the casent of the Controller or of the Common Council, as is regulated by the condition of said leave, therefore.

Battery. Adopted.

Reports Concurred in—Appropriating \$20,000 for the New-York Juvenile Asylum. To award the contract for plumbing of the Union Market to Enevar & Co. for \$600. To appropriate \$500 to the Wilson Insustrial School. To confirm the award of contract for building the Ninth Ward Station-House, and for the plumbing of Engine-House No. 49. To grant Theodore Moulton \$50 for injuries to his horse.

dore Moulton \$50 for injuries to his horse.

Elliridge-st, Janl.—The Board adopted a report recommending suitable repairs to the County Jail and referring the subject to the other Board.

For Department—A communication was received from the President and Secretary in relation to fire department matters, and requesting the Common Council not to entertain applications for or grant donations to any member of the department who may represent himself injuried in the discharge of his duty, but that it all cases they are requested to refer any. nations to any licenser of the represent himself injured in the discharge of his duty, but that in all cases they are requested to refer such applications to the Trustees of the Fire Department Fund.—Ordered to be printed.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

FEIDAT, May 18, 1855.—Present: D. D. CONOVER, Esq., President in the Chair, and 48 members. Third Readings.—Of Committee on Salaries, in fa-vor of increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps from \$1.500 to \$2,500 per annum. Laid on the table, but subsequently taken up and adouted, 32 to 17. d, 32 to 17. of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of pur-

Of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of purchasing a lot for the use of Engine Company No. 16 near their present location; in favor of purchasing lot for the use of Hose Company No. 4; in favor of asking proposals to build house for Engine Company No. 1; in favor of amending report of Board of Aldermen to organize James Neary and others as a Hose Company. All adopted, each by a vole similar to the

first above.

Of Committee on Markets, in favor of constructing a one-stery iron nursed in Thirty-fourth-st., between First and Second-ave. Adopted by a vote similar to

Resolution in favor of paying detailed policemen.

Resolution in favor of paying detailed policemen.

\$600 per annum from 1st January, 1853, and suspend in the proceedings before any Court. Adopted by a vote similar to the first above, except that Mr. Mather

vote similar to the first above, except that Mr. Mather voted in the negative.

Communications—From his Henor the Mayor, with veto on resolution as to terms on letting Staten Island Ferry. Usual course.

From Controller, with Semi-Annual Statement of Anditor. Ordered to be printed.

From the Representatives of the New-York Fire Department, requesting the Common Council not to entertain applications from members of the Department for relief for injury while in the discharge of their duty, but to refer them to the Trustees of the Fire Department Fund, which time is held for the purpose of relieving such parties when deserving. To Committee on Fire Department.

Several reports were received and referred to the ommittee of the Whole and some other little business me, when the Board adjourned to Monday.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE. This Board met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's

Office for the purpose of trying the policemen of various Wards on charges of violation of the Rules and Regulations and dereliction of duty. The case of Thomas Cunningham of the Eighth District charged with intoxication and enbecoming conduct in mal-treating one Heary Davis (colored) on the 29th March rd Roberts (colored) testified that he was pre-

Edward Roccasion, and that Cunningham was per-sent on the occasion, and that Cunningham was per-fectly sober. Two or three policemen who were pre-sent on the occasion, testified to the excited condition of Mr. Cunningham, and stated that they considered

of Mr. Comminant, and stated that they considered in intexteated.

Other witnesses testified as to the excited state of Canadiapham, but they did not consider him intexteated. He was trying to push two or three colored hoys out of the Station-House. Decision reserved.

The case of Capt. Ditchett was resumed, and the testimony of Stephen Cram, a Doorman in the Fourth Ward Station-House taken.—Witness was present on the occasion of Judge Bogart coming to the Station-House to discharge a prisoner named Mackerell. His testimony did not vary from that herefore taken before the Commissioners and already published. Witness testified to the magistrate being under the influence of Lauor.

fluerce of Equer.

Several affidavits were taken in this case designed for use on a future hearing of the matter. The Commissioners then adjourned.

MILITARY.

PARADE OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Regiment attached to the Fourth Brigade First Division New-York State Militia under command of Colonel Van Buren made their spring parade yesterday. In the afternoon the various companies comprising the regiment assembled in Washngton Parade Ground where they were reviewed by the Colonel, after which they made a short parade and were dismissed about 6 o'clock. This regiment is composed of the following companies: New-York Lancers (Irish), Capt. Clancey: Continental Guard (American), Capt. Helm; City Guard (American), Capt. Ferris; Irish American Guard (Irish), Capt. Washington Guard, (German), Capt. Opponheimer; Montgemery Guard (Irish), Capt. Murphy; Union Rifles (German), Capt. Bonner; City Rifles (German), Capt. Sangar.

This regiment is rather showy upon parade, the uniforms of the various companies being different.

MORE FOREIGN ENLISTING .- Officers Nevins and Helms arrested yesterday, on board the steamboat Worcester bound for Boston, John B. Pettinger, on a charge of enlisting soldiers for the British service in the Crimea. He was committed in default of \$1,000 REIGGS ON CONTUMACY.

Briggs brought the refractory three before Judge Daly of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday mora-ing. Briggs was backed by his Aligator, his Alanson Nash and his William Curtis Noyes. Briggs was resplendent-a spectacle for many spectators. Briggs

After the reading of the preliminary papers ALAN son Nasa commenced his argument. He went back not quite to the creation of the world, but to the creation of this City, and showed that the four charters which had at various times been granted to it all gave control of the Police to the Common Council, and that the Board of Police Commissioners was entirely subor-dinate to that control. He then went in for investigating the dog-money and the black trunk, and from those topics progressed to argue the importance of the investigation into the further plans of Matsell. If he was a foreigner he had never been naturalized, and could not be a policeman. The Board of Commissioners could not declare the office vacant unless he committed some crime, and it was the duty of the Common Council to do it. They might talk about his friend Ald. Briggs as much as they were a mind to, but he was engaged in a good work. He then diverged to these policemen who had been in prison, and gave them the benefit of a few remarks. They might have those policemen who had been in prison, and gave them the benefit of a few remarks. They might have been accused of a crime, he said, and got clear by the skin of their teeth by the skill of their his Brady, but they warn't such men as he would want to watch his premises. He centended that the Common Council had saill the power to suspend or dismiss any policemen. If it were not so the Common Council had not the authority requisite to carry on the business of the City. He argued that where stantes were canulative subsequent laws did not repeal antecedent unless there was a special repealing clause. The following is his peroration: I've no animosities or political productions and I don't think my client has. The first investigation was what hed become of Henry Clay's funeral cloth. It was traced to the police department. I've heard it suggested that there never was anything come anear the City Hall but what disappeared mysteriously. There was the beginning of this Committee, and finally it landed itself, this cloth did, at the Chiaf's office, and at last they ve got hold of the dog money, and these witnesses refusels answer. I think they ought to be committed, I do myself.

Ww. Curts Nova referred to the Counter, for power rested in the Council to investigate all matters consected with the Police, for general to trace, on the first ward. Mr. Noves with a senious for authority to ak questions in relation to nativity.

Mr. Brany suggested that this case had not been camed, and proceed to read a report of the refusal to testify, which is considered and proceed as a contamections. He handed the following to the Court without reading it:

Janks T. Brany, Eso.—Dear Sire During the

James T. Brady, Esq.—Dear Sir: During the sittings of the Briggs Committee several questions were put; nie after I declined to answer any questions whatever. The course was pursued by the Chairman with the evident intention

newered.

During the year 1854 I received at various times and in small positions of the the redemption of does; the any these whole of the amount was received in uncertain money, and instead of lings it and charging the discount to the City I poid the sun out or expenses connected with the Pount as I received it from time to time, and consequently I was smalled to have according to the City I point to have according to the control of th set the Francia account, and a many lying idle. By pursuing this course the money was counted in the City Treasury, although the forwards of taking wine for the on any porticular account had not been gone

Arring former comp. see I was enclosed to return to the Chy Treasury \$600. Technips Mr. Brizgs, through the friend, can Mr. Brizgs asserted, in the Board of Addermen on Monday evening but that I retained in any hands over \$600 of the Chy funds since 152. This assertion I pronounce to be a gratuitions foliation in the Board of Addermen on Monday evening but that I retained in any hands over \$600 of the Chy funds since 152. This assertion I pronounce to be a gratuition foliation from the Chy Treasury an unfincted amount of money for make the Mr. Brizgs to carries manner for my own personal bare never used any of retain manner for my own personal benefit, while on the contrary I have frequently advanced memory out of my own funds to pay for vouchers entherized by ordinances. This I have frequently been compelled to do rather than to have pice in running to the coffice to be paid small varuchers when I could not draw money its m the Chy Treasury only at saved times. The money received for the redempels of done in this was formelly accounted for to the City Chamberiain in the latter part of February. 1822. After the account had been closed outstanding vouchers of the Dos-Pound were presented for payment, and having so funds to defray the same facing and the the sum of May, and the account for the var 1833 was kept open until the stage of the April, 1835, being one month earlier than customary. You will be receive by the forecoing that instead of my having \$500 in my hands for my own benefit for so long a period, it was all the same in the Chy Treasury, and that the alleged deposit of the same received for the suggestion of the Fare Amiliator, who alleges it to be necessary by order that the credit maliator, when alleges it to be necessary by order that the terminal the account of the Controller.

WM. MACKELLAR.

Affirmed lefter me May 17, 1855.

Mr. Burchard then opened for the defense: He commenced by inquiring into the authority of the Committee. Up to the passage of the late resolution they had no authority except to inquire into the delay of the Chief in his report. From the papers it did not appear that anybody directed Mackellar to answer three questions but Briggs. The Chief was not answerable to the Common Council and was not onlighted to make the report to the Board of Aldermen which he did. Mr. Burchard proceeded to read at great length from charters and laws, and stated many points justifying Mackellar in refusing to answer.

Mr. Brady said that although the case in itself was

great length from charters and laws, and stated many points justifying Mackellar in refusing to answer.

Mr. Brany said that although the case in itself was a very unimportant one, too much so to consume the time of any respectable tribunal, yet it involved questions which would require an extensive examination of the Charters of the City. He contended that the Chief of Police was not compelled to make the report required by the Board of Absermen. He passed over the black cloth of the Clay funeral as altogether too mythical to be the subject of a legal argument, and proceeded to discuss the history of the far-famed dog-pound. It was recognized nowhere in the statute-book had was the ereation of a humane Mayor. The Council had nothing to do with it. He supposed that the Judge of this Court would be liable to damages for false imprisonment if he committed the defendants. Except where restrained by the laws of natural right the Legislature was employees in the State, but the Corporation had no power except that delegated to it. No authority to commit contunacious witnesses, or if they had that pewer, they could not come to a Court to do their work for them. That must be done by the body insulted!

Judge Dany inquired whether there was not dele-

Judge Darr inquired whether there was not delegated to the Corporation as a legislative body as incidental power to inquire through Committees into the subject matter of legislation.

Mr. Bradt said that it was not so: that Committees even of Legislations had no authority to call for persons and papers unless especially authorized to do so. He then proceeded to discuss the jurisdiction of the Common Council over the police. If any crime or impropriety were committed by the Chief or his Clerk, the Folice Commissioners were the only body which could try them. This Committee, blind as Polyphennus but with as many hands as Briarcus, went groping about for corruption. And if they should find it they could do nothing but bring a charge before the regularity appointed Police Commissioners.

The Court adjourned until 1 o'clock, to-day when Mr. Brady will resume his argument, to be followed by

Mr. Brady will resume his argument, to be followed by

SEVEN DAYS

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon. CONTINUED FIGHTING AT SEVASTOPOL.

PROBABLE RAISING OF THE SIEGE.

The United States Mail Steamer Baltie from Liverpool on Saturday, May 5, at 1:30 P. M., arrived yesterday at 6 P. M. She arrived in the Mersey from New-York on the previous Sunday evening, April 29.

The Budget has virtually passed with but little discussion, and with slight opposition from any of the

political parties in either House. The conduct of the war alone seems to interest the British public, and the mismanagement of affairs hitherte, both at home and at the seat of war, is exciting universal uneasiness and distrust, both in Parliament and out of doors. A direct communication has been opened between the Crimes and Great Britain, but Government keep the transmission of all messages in their own hands and give little or no information. Throughout the country a strong feeling against the Ministry is being manifested. Indignation meetings regarding the conduct of the war have been held in Derby, Sheffield and other places and on the 1th, a meeting of the inhabitants of London was to be held, at which an "Administrative Reform Associ-"tion" was to be organised. Similar meetings promoted by the principal men of all political parties were to be held in Liverpool and other towns.

The Emperor of the French narrowly escaped assassination on Saturday evening, April 28, when riding attended by only two members of his household through the streets. An Italian, Pianori by name, discharged two pistols at him at the distance of from five to ten yards, and had two other loaded pistols in his pecket ready to be discharged, when he was overpowered and taken prisoner. Pianori, it appears, served in the regiment of Garibatdi at the siege of Rome. The circumstances of the case were of course thought to indicate a conspiracy and the hiring of a paid murderer, though Pianori says he was actuated dely by feelings of personal revenge. The Emperor has been overwhelmed with congratulations on his

Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de l'Huys have returned to London and Paris, the negotiations having failed, though there is some talk of a mediatory proposition on the part of Austria with the consent of Prussia, being likely to be accepted.

With regard to the siege of Sevastopol, no advantage decisive enough to warrant an assault has been gained, and it is generally believed that the siege operations must be abandoned for the present, and hat while Kamiesch and Balaklava are left to the defense of a few corps of the allied forces, the main por-tion of the latter will try to penetrate into the interior of the Crimea, defeat if possible the various armies of the Russians, cut off the supplies received by the garrison of Sevastopol, and completely invest the town. No general attack has yet been made by the feet on the sea forts, though each night a single steamer has been enabled to approach sufficiently near them to throw both shot and shell to advantage. The army before Sevastopol is in good condition; the troops are reported as healthy, well fed, housed and clothed. Though reënforcements were constantly arriving, up to the latest dates the Allies were neither numerous enough nor sufficiently well provided to undertake a long campaign in the interior of the Crimea. The French reserve of 80,000 men at Marshall, near Coustantinople, would, it was expected, be transmit-ted to Balakhava so soon as transports could be found. There is some talk in Paria about the recall of Gen. Canrobert to take the place of Marshal Vaillant as Minister of War. Gen. Pelissier it is stated would in that case succeed Canrobert in the Crimea.

The Board of Trade returns for Great Britain for the menth ending the Blat of March, show a falling off in the value of exports of £1,000,000 as compared with the same menth of the preceding year.

The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount on Thursday, 3d inst., from 4) to 4 per cent. This measure has been regarded with general satisfaction as imparting a confidence which was greatly needed, while its influence on the value of money will be too slight to affect unfavorably foreign exchanges.

The Liverpool Cotton market was baoyant at id advance. Breadstuffs advanced. Provisions firm; good business. Money easy. Consols 88%.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

On Saturday last one Pianori, a Roman resid-

ing at Paris, by trade a shoemaker, deliberately

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, May 4, 1855.

missed him. It was a political assassination which was attempted-no personal revenge, no religious fanaticism being mixed up with the affair. Pianori is evidently a man of the stamp of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, of Timoleon, of Brutus and of Libeny. You will remember that a Frenchman shot at the Duke of Wellington in 1815 when he was entering Paris; that Napoleon I in his will left him a legacy; that this legacy has actually been paid to him by Napoleon III; and that the man still lives at Brussels and is likewise by trade a shoemaker. But Napoleon has a different measure for the same act if it is done against himself. The English press, aware of the interests which are connected with the life of the Emperor, are of course horrified at the attempt. The London Times patronizes assassination only when it is carried on by wholesale, as for instance by Louis Bonaparte, and despises and denounces the retail trade. Still all England was frightened by being reminded of the possibility of Napoleon's sudden death. The Emperor of France is now the Lord Protector of England,

and masters them with an iron rod. The Emperor has at last finally given up his visit to the Crimes-the campaign being irretrievably lost. Sevastopol has held out against the bembardment with scarcely any injury, and the prospects of the allied army grow desperate. You may in future head your articles on any arrival of European news with The Anglo-French army not get taken, instead of Serastopol not yet taken. Accordingly we hear again of a reassembling of the Vienna Conferences, of Prussian mediation, and of a peace dishonorable to Eugland and France. Napoleon's lease of power cannot be of long duration. He is a European Santa Anna, and his prestige is fading.

and the bulk of the people hating the French-

just as the bulk of the Americans hate England

-like Napoleon who has degraded the French

On Friday last the House of Commons was thrown into tremendous agitation. All the jobbers rushed upon Layard and denounced him for having made false statements about jobbery and patronage in the army. Out of four cases which the Member for Aylesbury had mentioned two were shown to be incorrect, and though it looked rather suspicious that it was just the sen of Lord Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, who got a Captainey without purchase, and his son-in-law who was prometed to a Coloneleystill it was proved to general satisfaction that

both nominations were entirely just, and do blame could be attached to them. But the cases of Capt. Henesge and of Lord Cecil Euston were fully admitted by the assailants of Mr. Layard to have been an infringement of the military rules. Still, as Mr. Layard did not retract his charges against the Administration, he was abused in the most ungentlemanly way, and in the Clubs his opponents declared that he was no gentleman ! None of the so called Independent Members came to the rescue of Mr. Layard except Mr. Otway.

To give you an idea of the advantages of the members of Parliament here in England and of the virtue and independence of the representatives of the people, I mention the following facts: When the smoke nuisance act passed, and all the manufacturers of London were compelled to consume their own smoke, the glassworks at Southwark were exempted from the provisions of the bill, the proprietor, Mr. Apsby Pellat, being a member of Parliament. His snecke was declared not to be a nuisance. Again on Friday-two weeks ago-the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to raise the duty on Tea immediately 3d. on the pound, but on the same day-two hours before Sir Cornwall Lewis made his statement-the firm of Moffat & Co., of which one partner has a scat in Parliament, cleared above 300,000 pounds of tea from the decks, and made a handsome profit of from \$15,000 to \$6,000 in one hour, the Chancellor of the Exchequer or Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of the Treasury, having probably been leaky. As an evidence how little Sir Corpwall Lewis cares for the interests of the public at large, I call your attention to the fact that the duty on sugars s raised 3 shillings per hundredweight. Now, since the smallest coin current in England is the farthing, the retail dealers would lose 8d by the hundredweight if they advanced the price of the pound only one farthing; if again they raise it a buif-penny the consumers are losers to the amount of 20 pence. The great financier might have raised the duty at once to 4 shillings Sd without inflicting any great loss on the public, which in any case will have to pay an advance of a half-penny on the pound. Still such considerations, as for instance to ascertain how much the public have really to pay without any advantage to the Treasury, are beyond the reach of the statesmen of Lord Palmerston's aristocratic government. The result of the Sardinian Alliance with

France and England begins to be felt at Tarin. Napoleon is the Lord Protestor not only of England but likewise of the Pope, and accordingly the French Alliance has considerably strengthened the ultramontane party in Piedmont. The Ministry, seeing the approaching storm, have had to resign, and a new administration, less hostile to the temporalities of the Roman Church, is forming. In Belgium the so-called Catholie, that is to say Clerical party, has likewise lately displaced the Liberals, and the Pope is now stronger than ever, if his power is to be measured by the way in which his views and pretensions are favored by the leading powors of Europe. France and Austria, Piedmont and Belgium, as represented by their governments, are entirely controlled by Rome, and England, so long as Lord Palmerston must rely on the Irish vote in Parliament, is most friendly to the Pope, the so-called papal aggression being altogether forgotten. The late accident to Pio None will, of course, be represented as a miracle, and his preservation when the floor of the hall in the Monastery of St. Agnese gave way will be ascribed to the immediate agency of the immaculate conception. Cardinal Wiseman leaves England, probably forever. He is to succeed the late Cardinal Angelo Mai, as librarian of the Vatican collection of manu-

Broussa, the early capital and the burial-place of the Ottoman Sultans, severely visited by an earthquake in the beginning of the year, has been entirely destroyed by the recent recurrence of the calamity. A few shocks sufficed to overthrow the magnificent mosques which were the pride of the Turks, and the fact that the mousoleums of the triumphant Sultans, of Othman, Osman, Bayazeed and Achmet are now in ruins by the hands of Allah, has impressed the Turks with sinister apprehensions about fired a pistel upon the French Emperor and their future. They take the earthquake of missed him. It was a political assassination Browssa for a bad omen, foretelling their down-

fall and the end of their rule. We have letters from St. Petersburg in the Gazette of Silesis, which describe the state of things in Sevastopol. The Russians suffer much from diseases: in the hospital on the northern side, there were 1720 sick in February, of whom only 247 are put down as wounded. Egyptian opthalmia was epidemic in the army, and typhus raged inside of Sevastopol as fearfully as in the allied camp. The garrison is described as highspirited and ready to sacrifice their lives in the defense of the fortress. Admiral Istumin said several days before his death, " I have put my name on the list of the dead. I live now only by the sufferance of the English and French. "I know that I cannot survive the siege." A few minutes before the shot killed him, an officer warned him to leave the dangerous spot, where he was too much exposed to the fire of the besiegers. The Admiral answered, "it is all the same whether I am killed here "or elsewhere." Admiral Nachimoff, the present commander of the fortress, selected a burial place for himself between the tombs of Admirals Kornileff and and Istumin, both killed in the defense. When Gen. Osten-Sacken-who among the Russian soldiers has the reputation of bein a sorcerer-ordered the garrison to take th eath of allegiance to Czar Alexander II, the offi cers sent a deputation to him requesting permission to take one more onth, viz: Rather to die under the ruins of Sevastopol than to surrender. The Russian soldiers, and especially the officers, are full of patriotism and inspired by religious fanaticism, rendy for any sacrifice. The French soldiers on the other hand, with the exception of the Zonaves, seem to be demorslized. The English keep their bull-dog fighting spirit, but the officers are tired of the tedious service and would sell out if they could. I have seen several letters from the camp, all despendent, and expecting the termination of the war from the conferences at Vienna, not from the success of the army. They have no confidence in Lord Raglan, and no hope of taking the fortress. It is altogether impossible ever to guess how the Allies can get out of the scrapin which they got by the "celebrated" flank

but even the throne of the Napoleon dynasty. The Emperor is seriously blamed by French |

milifary men for demoralizing the regiments at home. Twice already he has picked out sixty men from every regiment to send them to the Crimes, where they perish by diseases, while the regiments in France, deprived of their bost men, have lost their consistency and efficiency. The bembardment, which though continued for a forinight remains without result, shows amply that the Generals and Engineering Officers of the Allied army are unfit for their task. Precions time is wasted, and still they stick to the Hernelentic Chersonesus, equally unable to take Sevastopel or to raise the siege and to transfer the campaign to the open field. We can safely state that the second campaign of the Allies is lost as well as the first, and the discases of the summer cannot fail to destroy the expedition for which we find one only parallel in history, the siege of Syracuse by the Athenlans, carried on long after it was evident that the capture of the fortress was impossible, and resulting in defeat and ruin abroad and at home for the besiegers. Still the English Government does not seem to be aware of the impending crisis, while the public at large feel uneasy and lose confidence not only in the present Administration, but altogether in the aristocratio system of Government. Lord Palmerston continues to give flippant answers to the questions of the members of Parliament and to despise public opinion. To-morrow a batch of influential men of the middle classes, merchants and bankers, meet at the London Tavern to consider the state of the country. This is the first scene

of an approaching revolution. The imbecility of the Government gives rise to the most amusing anecdotes. On Monday it was seriously stated and believed that Lord Ragian had sent a telegraphic dispatch in eypher and that they were unable to read it in Downing-st. they having lost the key. Others pretend that Gen. Osten-Sacken has given orders to all the Russian army not to kill Lord Raglan or Gon. Canrobert since their death would be a misfortune to Russia, because they were destroying their own army more effectually than the Russians could. The cholers has appeared at Constantinople, Pera and in the French camp at Maslak. The French garrison at Adrianople, which remained there during all the winter, has not yet received orders to proceed to the Crimes. The attitude of Austria is doubtful and the alliance of the Western Powers with Francis Joseph is becoming most unpopular both in England and France. It is a clog to all the military operations without any redeeming feature of effective assistance in the North. The Tories are strongly attacking the Government on account of the fatal Austrian lliance.

In Constantinople, Lord Redeliffe's influence has gained a new triumph. Mehemet Ali Pasha, the brother-in-law of the Sultan and the head of the Torkish patriots opposed to the overbearing interferance of the Allies in matters of administration, has been exiled to Asia, and Reschid Paska, the tool of England, has now no Col. Rawlinson, the celebrated decipherer of

the Persian inscriptions at Behistur and of the Assyrian menuments, has thrown up his appointment as Resident at Pagdad, and returns to London highly excited against Government. Having lived for a considerable period in Persia he always expected to receive the appointment of Embassador at the Court of Teheran as soon s circumstances became serious ensugh to make an efficient man desirable. But Col. Rawlinsen is no son or relative of a peer, and his ust claims were therefore disregarded, and tho Hon. Augustus Murray, who does not know much about Persia, was sent to Tekeran. He delayed his departure for some time in the hope that some signal success in the Crimes might pave his way at the Court of the Shah, while in the meantime the Russian Embassador seized he opportunity and succeeded in inducing Peria to lean rather on Russia than on England. Cel Rawlinson being perfectly conversant with men and matters at Teheran might have prevented so serious a turn of policy, but he was to remain at Bagdad, and when the Hon. Mr. Murray arrives at the Court of the Shah it will probably only be to witness the triumph of Russia and to come back. Col. Rawlinson broke his collar-bone on the way to Bombay, but he has recovered sufficiently to embark, and he is expected to arrive here by the next steamer from Alexandria.

The literary Association of the Friends of Poland, representing the Czartorysky fraction of the Polish refugees, has just held its anniversary meeting. Lord Breadalbane, Chamberlain of the Queen, took the Chair; Lords Kinnaird, Harrington, Zetland and many members of Parliament were present, and from the report of the Conneil we learn that the desertion of Poles from Serustopol is discouraged by Lord Ragian, and that the English Government has declined to form the Polish refugees, deserters and prisoners of war into a Polish Legion. But the Turkish Government, in spite of the remonstrances of Lord Redeliffe, has resolved to avail itself of such good materials, and two regiments are forming in Bulgaria under the command of Count Ladislas Zameyski. About one hundred Polish refugees have already gone to Turkey to join the banner of Poland now again un urled; but the Association was unable to raise sufficient means for sending more of them to Bulgaria. The numbers of Polish refugees staying in England amounts now to about 750; the Poles of the Bomarsand garrison have all to a man declared their intention of taking up arms against Russia, and have been sent by the Government to Constantinople.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from Sardinia inform us that General Durand has been enable to form a Ministry, and that Count Cavens once more returns to office. Still he cannot now carry his bill for the Secularization of the Church Property: the Clerical party is triumphant.

THE WAR.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE ALLIES.

The position of the allied forces in the Crimen is xciting the gravest anxiety and apprehension at home. Notwithstanding the increasing proximity of the batteries of the besiegers, and the fact that many important portions of the Russian works have been partially destroyed, the bombardment, even according to Lord Raglan himself, has not produced the results which were anticipated. There has been no ground for an assault as yet. It is evident, indeed, that the place is not thus to fall, and according to the latest accounts the bombardment had either been auspended, march to Balaklava, which ruined the prestice of or was proceeding at a very stack rate. Immens Russian reenforcements are spoken of as hovering near Sevastopol, ready to throw themselves at any time England and may destroy not only two armies along the whole line of allied operations. It is be-